for this purpose (Details in the following form may be kindly furnished :—

(i) Name of khatedar,
(ii) Village,
(iii) Survey number,
(iv) Kind,
(v) Extent acquired for the road,
(vi) Amount of contribution to be paid to each holder) ?

A.—The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar).—

(*a*) The survey of the road was made in the year 1928.

(*b*) The work was commenced in the year 1938.

(*c*) 22.

(i) to (v) *Vide* statement annexed (Appendix).

(vi) The amount has not yet been finally settled.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Even though the work was commenced in 1938, the compensation payable to the raiyats has not yet been settled. May I know the reason ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The matter is under enquiry.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—When the lands were acquired and the road work was commenced, the raiyats could not grow crops. Such being the case, what was the justification in collecting the full revenue from them last year ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—It does not seem to be fair. We shall enquire.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—When can they expect to get relief ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The awarding officer will have to include crop compensation from the date possession of land was taken. As regards remission, if at the time of the Dittam Jamabandi, the grievance is brought to the notice of the concerned officers, necessary relief will be recommended

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Is no time-limit fixed for settling compensation claims in such cases ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—The local officers will be told that delay in such cases is not justifiable.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Will any arrangements be made to see that the compensation awarded and remissions given actually reach the parties concerned ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—If there is any trouble in that respect, the parties might ask that the amount be adjusted towards their land revenue dues for the next year

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—That will be better. Otherwise, they will have to go all the way to the district headquarter to receive the amounts. Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to that effect ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—No orders are necessary. If the parties themselves request the Deputy Commissioner to adjust the amount, he will do the needful.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—But may we request the Government to issue instructions so that we may have no doubts about it ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—All right.

[At this stage, the PRESIDENT left the Hall and Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau, FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL, took the Chair.]

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 107.—Grant of 600 acres of land from the adjoining forests to the raiyats of Padavalapatna and other places.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR and Mr. A. THAMMIAH (Minorities).

Mr. N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that enough cultivable lands were not available for the raiyats of Padavalapatna and other adjoining villages of Nagamangala Taluk. He therefore prayed that 600 acres of lands out of the Basavankal State Forest be thrown open for cultivation as desired by the raiyats, as this would not cause any damage to the forest area but be a source of revenue to the Government and a great help to the raiyats.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) explained that there was great need for reserving forests in Nagamangala Taluk in the interests of the local and neighbouring public. This area had been kept in reserve for the past 32 years. If, however, other arable lands were not

available and if there was absolute necessity to disafforest a portion of the State Forests, needful action would be taken in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 110.—Establishing certain industrial factories in Tumkur Town and other taluks of Tumkur District.

Messrs. B. MALLAPPA (Tumkur Municipality); **ABDUL NABI KHAN** *alias* **MIYALAL** and **YUSUFF KHAN** *alias* **GULAM KHADER KHAN** (Tumkur Taluk).

Mr. B. MALLAPPA represented that Tumkur was a healthy place and its population was on the increase. But for lack of industrial concerns, the labourers could not secure sufficient labour, and there was unemployment and suffering among that class of people. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to establish a weaving or cement or any other suitable factory to make Tumkur industrially and commercially advanced and to provide labour for about 300 or 400 people and to create similar facilities in each taluk of that district by establishing a factory or mill suitable to the locality. He also suggested that arrangements be made to grow cotton as the yield from ragi was very scanty.

Mr. ABDUL NABI KHAN, in supporting the representation, pointed out that a committee had been appointed some years ago to go into the question and that their report was pending orders of Government. According to that report, there was enough of raw material for the manufacture of cement and cheap labour was also available in the district. He urged that action should be taken on the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO explained that owing to failure of monsoons, the people of Madhugiri, Pavagada and other taluks were undergoing lots of difficulties. About 10 years ago, there were 300 looms in Madhugiri and that number had dwindled to 100 now. He urged that Government should take steps to revive this industry and make Madhugiri again a weaving centre. For the supply of the raw material, *viz.*, cotton, he said that it could be raised in large quantites in the Itike-Dibbana halli hobli in which the soil was eminently suitable for growing cotton. In spite of there being large-landed estates, the raiyats had no facilities for cultivating all the lands. He therefore suggested that either the Department of Industries or the concerned District Board should purchase one tractor and make it available to the local raiyats on hire for cotton cultivation and thus enable them to supply the raw material required by the weaving centres.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) explained that it was the policy of Government to start industrial undertakings in all parts of the State as far as possible. But, in his opinion, Tumkur Town did not seem to be quite suitable for the starting of weaving or cement industry in the absence of both raw materials and local enterprise. But certain cottage industries had been started by the department in places like Hossur, Goribidnur, Itikedibbanahalli, etc. He added that detailed investigations had to be made to find out the possibilities of starting other industries but that it would not be possible to start factories solely with the object of providing employment to the people.

No. 112.—Establishment of a coir factory at Channarayapatna.

Messrs. B. L. HUTCHAPPA and S. B. JOGANNA GOWDA (Channarayapatna Taluk).

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA represented that as Channarayapatna had extensive cocoanut cultivation, a factory for the manufacture of ropes, mats, etc., out of coir might be established there. He observed that it was unfortunate that, while the coir factory at Calicut was making huge profits, Mysore was allowing the coir locally available to go to waste.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) explained that adequate water-supply was a pre-requisite for the starting of a coir industry. Certain places where this facility was available had

been selected for carrying on demonstrations in the manufacture of coir articles such as Hiriyur and Huliyar. Those centres had to be developed and necessary data collected before similar work could be started in other places.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA pointed out that Channarayapatna was quite suited for the experiment as the Hemavathi river was flowing within a distance of 2 miles from the town.

Mr. M. S. RAMCHENDRA RAO replied that the water supply was very limited in that place, and that if the available water was used for this purpose, it would become unfit for drinking purposes.

No. 114.— Establishment of a Trade Company in the State.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA (Shimoga Municipality).

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA brought to notice that as a result of the policy of industrialization pursued by the Government, several Government factories and joint-stock companies had come into being in the State, which were putting into the market goods worth about Rs. 104 crores annually. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works had its own sales offices both in and outside the State. Similarly, the Sandal Oil Factory, the Sugar Factory and the Paper Factory had their own agencies. But these agencies, he observed, were not being managed as economically as they should be, so that the total expenditure on account of the concerns and their agencies together was somewhat prohibitive. With a view to minimising expenditure, he proposed the floating of a joint-stock company for issuing shares to the people and opening branches in all important places in India and outside. The services of such agencies could be availed of for the purchase of machinery and apparatus at cheap cost and thus help both the State and its people. He further added that the Trade Commissioner in London was so far confining his attention to pushing the sales of goods manufactured only by the Government concerns and not those manufactured by private undertakings. He concluded with the hope that if, as suggested, a private company was floated, it might be possible to arrange for an exchange of commodities between the State and foreign countries on the barter system.

In supporting the mover, **Mr. A. VENKATESIAH** stated that he had once moved a resolution on the same subject in the Senate of the Mysore University. His suggestion was that students passing out of the University with distinction should be deputed to foreign countries and facilities created for training them as apprentices in important factories. They could also gather and furnish to the State information as to the cheapest prices and best markets for the scientific apparatus and machinery required by the State. Unfortunately, the Senate did not pursue the question because it felt that this was a matter essentially for the Government to tackle. The Senators also said that all the requirements of the University had to be purchased through the Stores Purchase Committee under the existing rules, so that even if agencies existed elsewhere, it would not be competent for any concern to instruct such agencies to place orders for articles required by it. He therefore urged that Government should move in the matter by establishing a Trade Company in the State. Such a company would, besides ensuring better trade for the industrial products of Mysore, also provide employment for a good number of Mysoreans. At present there was a huge drain on the State by way of paying agents' commissions, etc.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY was of opinion that if a company was started as suggested, rural industries in Mysore could thrive, because at present they were not deriving adequate profits, for lack of proper marketing facilities. The company would also afford scope for employing the educated youth of the country. For these reasons, he supported the representation.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG was however not in favour of this representation. The proposal under consideration, he said, was too ambitious to be practicable. Considering the limited number of industrial concerns in the

State, he did not consider it necessary to have a trade company and also agencies in and outside the country. And, as the successful working of a joint-stock company would depend upon various factors, personally he was not in favour of the suggestion. But he would have no objection if the Government appointed a special committee to examine the feasibility of the suggestion made by the mover.

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA opposed the idea of Government running any further commercial concerns. But he was strongly in favour of Government giving financial aid to all new concerns whenever necessary.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao), speaking on behalf of Government, said that those interested in the promotion of particular lines of business should join together and form companies of their own. If leading businessmen in Mysore came forward with the necessary capital as promoters of such companies, particularly companies calculated to promote cottage and rural industries, he said Government would be glad to consider the question of giving suitable help and encouragement to them But he was afraid that such ventures could not be set up by Government themselves.

As regards marketing facilities for local products, **Mr. RAMCHENDRA RAO** explained that there was an Arts and Crafts Depot in Bangalore and sales rooms had already been established by Government outside the State, *viz.*, in Bombay and Madras, to popularise Mysore products and that they were finding good sales in all those places. Arrangements were afoot for opening a depot in Hyderabad also in the near future.

No. 116.—Starting of a Government-aided joint-stock company for bus and lorry services in the State.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER (Special Interests).

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER represented that with a view to check unhealthy competition between rail and road traffic as well as among the different road transport agencies themselves and with a view to making the transport system more efficient and useful to the travelling public and the mercantile community, the Government might introduce a method of more effectively controlling the road transport system in the State by starting a Government-aided joint-stock company incorporating all the existing bus and lorry services in the State numbering about 500 in all and to organize under Government control a uniform road transport system all over the State. He concluded with a suggestion that 10 per cent of the shares be taken up by the Government as a matter of patronage to the proposed company.

In supporting the representation, **Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO** brought to notice the various hardships experienced by the travelling public both in Bangalore City and in the mofussils. So far as the city services were concerned, he said that they badly lacked punctuality. No timings had been fixed either for the starting or arrival of the buses, so that none of the buses would start unless it was fully loaded. As no bus-stops had been fixed up, the buses were stopping anywhere and everywhere, so that they would take their own time to reach particular destinations and passengers intending to catch trains or other services were put to lots of difficulties. He also complained that fares were being raised as and when the proprietors liked. For these reasons, he requested that action be taken to put an end to all these defects.

Speaking of the condition of the vehicles themselves he said that most of them had become old and worn out, the brakes were not in working order, electric horns were conspicuous by their absence, and as good engine fuel was not being used, the smoke emitted was making both passengers and passers-by feel very uncomfortable. He also complained that after 8 o'clock in the night, several mofussil services were in the habit of over-loading and of making more than one trip in the course of one and the same night. In spite of all these irregularities he was sorry to find that prosecutions launched by the police were few and far between.

In regard to lorries, he said that many accidents were attributable to overloading. Lorries were being plied to distant places during night time and they were sometimes being run at 60 miles per hour. Still he was surprised to note that very few cases had come up before the courts. Passengers also were being conveyed in lorries even though they were not licensed to do it. He was sorry to have to remark that the authorities in the Mysore State were not enforcing the rules in regard to buses and lorries. He also observed that in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, bus services were much more efficient in every way and that the position in the State concerning the bus and lorry services would improve only if the entire system was overhauled by the formation of a joint-stock company as proposed by the mover. The only other alternative he could think of was for the Government themselves to take over all the services. In either case, he appealed to the Government to issue strict instructions to the Police to exercise their powers very much better than at present.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that in Travancore all public service vehicles were being managed by Government themselves. If the Government of Mysore were not prepared to go so far, he would suggest that at least a joint-stock company might be formed to manage all the motor services. Incidentally, he brought to notice that he knew of cases wherein lorries were privy to the smuggling of goods during nights, thus depriving several municipalities of their revenue from octroi duties.

Mr. SAHEB PASHA SAB represented that proprietors of the existing bus services in Mysore were very few in number. They were, besides, local men. Government should not deprive them of their livelihood by floating a company as proposed. He said that the object of the mover could as well be served by providing for more effective control of the road transport system by the Government.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH however spoke in favour of the representation.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar) explained that the question of entrusting the operation of the bus services in Bangalore City to a joint-stock company was under consideration of Government and that the scheme might come into force very soon. After gaining some experience, a similar arrangement might be extended to the districts also or the same company might be given licence to run all the services in the State. In the meanwhile, and even apart from the scheme under reference, if the district boards or other local bodies were prepared to shoulder the responsibility of running services on particular routes, Government would perhaps have no objection to issue to them the necessary licences.

Najm-ut-ujjar MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB refuted the charges levelled against bus services in general by one of the previous speakers. He said that it was not true to say that higher fares were being levied by mofussil bus-owners. There were definite rules framed by Government for the regulation of fares, and these, he contended, were strictly conformed to. There was also provision for the systematic inspection of vehicles by brake inspectors and control of the services generally by other competent officers. There was also no basis, he said, for the complaint that buses did not adhere to prescribed timings. Nor was such an irregularity possible because, a policeman was always on duty at every bus-stand, whose function it was to see that all out-going buses actually left or arrived in accordance with prescribed hours. Overloading was also not possible since police officers were paying surprise visits and prosecuting all offenders.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU, by way of supplementing the Law Secretary's remarks, stated that it was desirable to gain some practical experience in one compact area before entrusting a single company with the management of buses in all parts of the State. There were certain risks and uncertainties about such ventures. Therefore, to start with, a beginning would be made on a small scale in Bangalore City; and

if the experiment was found to work satisfactorily, it could be extended to the districts also

No. 118.—Use of uniform measures and weights throughout the State,

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMY GOWDA (Hoskote Taluk).

Mr. H. M. GURUSWAMY GOWDA represented that there was no uniformity at present in the use of weights and measures in different parts of the State. In certain places, *kolaga* meant 8 seers, while in others it meant 10, 16 and so on. This was causing a lot of confusion, uncertainty and loss to the growers who took their produce to the markets. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to order the issue of circular instructions insisting upon the use of standard and uniform weights and measures throughout the State.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA complained that there were large variations between the weights used in different parts of the State. A maund weight was treated as 40 seers in some places, 42 in others and 48 in still others. As a result of this, unwary suppliers could easily be duped. Even as regards the viss weight, it was calculated as 5 seers in some places and as 6 in other places. He also said that lb. stones should not be allowed to be used in villages as retail merchants could easily cheat the villagers. He therefore urged that the Weights and Measures Act should be enforced throughout the State.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) explained that the question of having uniform and standard weights and measures all over India was engaging attention for a long time past and that very recently the Government of India had prescribed by legislative enactment that uniform standards such as were already in force in Bombay should be used throughout British India. So far as Mysore was concerned, there was no uniform practice at present, and Government would take early action making compulsory the use of certified weights and measures. As regards the maund weight, he said it was under contemplation to adopt the railway maund as the standard weight throughout the State.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR was of opinion that so far as measures were concerned, it would be best if what was known as "Krishnaraja Candy" was stipulated as the standard.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU observed that so far as weights were concerned, a uniform standard had already been defined, and that as regards measures, the Industries and Commerce Board would examine the steps taken elsewhere in India and recommend to Government what further steps should be undertaken here also in that direction.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR brought to notice the untold difficulties experienced by ignorant people in interior parts on acccount of the existing variations in regard to the measure known as *kolaga*.

Mr. M. S. RAMCHENDRA RAO replied that the Weights and Measures Act had been brought into effect in as many as 35 notified centres in the State and that the use of standard weights and measures was being enforced in all important shandies also. Frequent inspections were being made at the said places and prosecutions also launched. It was the intention of Government to notify other areas also. But it would not be feasible to apply the Act throughout the State all at once, and it was best done gradually.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA mentioned that it had become a common practice with wholesale dealers to use larger measures for purchases made of ignorant suppliers, whereas, while selling the same articles to retail purchasers, they employed smaller measures. He requested that such a state of affairs should be put an end to without any further delay.

Mr. SIDDE GOWDA urged that even as regards measures, the Industries and Commerce Board need not consider the steps taken by other Governments in India but should take action independently and on such lines that other Governments would have to copy Mysore in this respect.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that the suggestion would be borne in mind.

No. 120.—Establishment of an Arecanut Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA (Shimoga Municipality).

No. 121.—Creation of facilities to areca growers in the malnad.

Messrs. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO and **M. RAMANNA GOWDA** *bin* **THAMMANNA GOWDA** (Koppa Taluk) and **T. V. NARASINGAPPA** (Tarikere Municipality).

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA represented that areca-nut was one of the important crops raised in the State. The holders of areca gardens were at present suffering from many difficulties on account of depression and other causes. When the prices were high, the income which the total output brought to the growers was nearly a crore of rupees. But the conditions had changed and the prices had fallen considerably as a result of which the areca-nut growers were passing through a difficult period. As in the case of cotton, Government had under contemplation the formation of a co-operative society for improving the market for areca-nut also. But that was a very difficult problem. The imports from Java and Ceylon had increased enormously. As against 40 lakhs of maunds grown in India, 60 lakhs of maunds were being imported. This was not merely a problem confined to Mysore, but had all-India importance.

Secondly, *koleroga* was spreading rapidly and damaging the areca crop. Formerly, spraying once a year was sufficient. But of late, spraying operations were being undertaken thrice a year, and yet without satisfactory results. So, whether anything more should be done in addition to spraying was a question to be examined.

Thirdly, imported areca-nut was being sold in the market at Rs. 3 per maund. How it was possible for the planters elsewhere to sell the commodity so cheap and whether the kind of trees grown there could not be grown in the State, so that the yield might increase, was yet another question for examination. To enquire into these and other connected questions and also to recommend needful relief to the areca-nut planters such as grant of loans, etc., the member requested that a mixed committee might be appointed as had been done for instance in connection with the coffee industry.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO supported the representation. He said that this was a very important industry in the State and, if it suffered a set-back, many merchants would be hit hard.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH observed that if a committee was appointed, it was necessary to secure for it the co-operation of the Railway Department. The presence of a Railway Officer on the committee would be of great help in finding out whether any special concessions in the matter of railway freight were called for. He made this suggestion for the reason that at present all the exported areca-nut was being transported only by lorries and not by rail.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA said that the economic prosperity of the malnad was to a certain extent dependent upon the prosperity of the areca-nut industry. The planters were paying kandayam at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre, which was the highest rate prevailing in the State, though they were not getting sufficient return from the land. As a result of this, the planters were hit very hard and unless the state of affairs was improved, the time would shortly come when the garden owners would not be able to pay even the kandayam. In this view, it was necessary to appoint a committee as suggested.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (**Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer**) replying said that the difficulties of areca-nut growers had come to the notice of the Government already. As regards *koleroga*, to which the mover had referred, as against 7,000 to 8,000 acres which were being sprayed in the past, 12,000 to 15,000 acres were being sprayed at present. The speaker assured the mover and the other members that all the points raised by them would be considered by the department and recommendations in respect of each of them submitted to Government.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB suggested that the question how best *hanaberoga* could be eradicated should also be examined by the committee.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA enquired whether a committee could not more usefully examine all these questions than the Agricultural Department itself.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that the department was in a better position to examine the questions than any mixed committee. But the department would, if necessary, consult representative planters in the matter.

No. 122.—Sanctioning more funds for the purchase of medicines sufficient for use in all rural dispensaries.

Messrs. VEERE GOWDA, HONNA HALIGE GOWDA and DODDE GOWDA (Gubbi Taluk)

Mr. DODDE GOWDA represented that the grant now sanctioned to the rural dispensaries was insufficient with the result that patients were not getting satisfactory treatment for want of medicines in those dispensaries, and that Government should therefore be pleased to sanction larger grants to all rural dispensaries to enable them to stock adequate supply of medicines. He also added that he had heard from the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries that their indents for medicine were not being supplied in time by the Medical Stores.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA said that in many dispensaries the supplies made would not be sufficient for even two months in the year, so that for all the rest of the year, there would be no medicines available.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that enquiries would be made if supplies of medicines were inadequate.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA brought to notice that even the most essential items like bandage cloth and quinine were not supplied in sufficient quantities to the dispensaries and the patients themselves were being asked to buy and take such items with them while going to the dispensaries. He therefore urged that such necessary things be supplied to the full extent of the indents submitted by the concerned Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The member then complained that even the drugs supplied were not supplied in time. This, he said, was the case particularly in connection with supplemental indents.

Mr. CHANNAMARE GOWDA suggested that in every dispensary there should be a notice board on which the names of drugs and medicines supplied to the dispensary should be mentioned. If this was done, there would be no room for any kind of trouble to the patients. At present, people could not know what were all the medicines and the exact quantities supplied to a particular dispensary, or when the last supply was made.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA brought to notice that in the Chiknaikanhalli dispensary, even essential medicines were generally not available due to the fact that not more than 50 per cent of the usual indents was being supplied by the Medical Stores. He requested that in future indents from that dispensary be supplied in full.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajaseva-saktha B. K. Narayana Rao) explained generally that there were two other types of dispensaries besides the dispensaries run by rural medical practitioners to whom Government merely gave some allowances, and the District Board some annual grants. If more money was wanted for medicines, the medical practitioners would have to find it themselves somehow. Then there were Reduced Scale dispensaries and Local Fund dispensaries. Thus there were really three categories of dispensaries. Generally speaking, he observed, these institutions were getting the highest grants ever got by similar institutions elsewhere, the average being between Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per annum.

With reference to the second complaint that indents were not being supplied promptly or fully by the Medical Stores, he remarked that it could not be said that indents sent by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons represented the irreducible minima and that the Medical Stores were bound to supply

whatever quantities were asked for by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The rule as regards the supply of medicines, etc., was that the supply to be made for any year must be the average for the three previous years, and that rule was being followed. If in any special case larger quantities of particular drugs were wanted, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons might explain the reasons in the remarks column of the indents. Such occasions would arise only when epidemics broke out, and not always. If the normal supply itself was more than the quantity actually required, there was a possibility of the drugs being wasted. So, indents of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were scrutinised by the District Medical Officers and sent on to the Stores. As a general rule, they were supplied in full. There was a complaint some time ago that in most of the dispensaries in Mysore, there was shortage of medicines. On receipt of the complaint, he made enquiries and found that one particular drug was not available, but as against that, there were other equally effective medicines which the doctors could have used as a substitute. That, some did not do. If only they had done that, there would have been no room for any complaint whatever. So far as Kadur District was concerned, he could say that all the medical institutions in it had enough stock of all the medicines. More recently, the speaker had sent round circulars to all the medical officers in charge to send up lists of any further supplies which they might need for the rest of the year and the supplies were actually made soon after such lists were received. He then informed the House that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the dispensary at Huliyurdurga was reporting that he had not enough supplies of quinine. But it was found on inspection that while it was so, there was as much as two years' supply at Amrutur a few miles away. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the former place could have got some quantity from Amrutur. Similarly, as a result of inspections instituted by him, the speaker had found that in many dispensaries such as those at Bettadapura and Saligrama, there were more than the required quantities of some medicines. Altogether from all institutions he had to take back medicines worth about Rs. 8,000 to the stock as excess stock. All these instances, he said, went to establish that dispensaries were generally well-supplied and the complaint that medicines were wanting was not justified.

Reference was also made to the dispensaries in the Kolar District. He had toured that district only a month before and had inspected, among others, the dispensaries at Chelur, Srinivasapur, Nangli and Tayalur. As a result of that inspection, he had to order that certain drugs which were going to waste in those dispensaries be sent back to the Medical Stores. In the case of the dispensary at Goribidnur, with a change of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge, the number of patients increased and so, in the matter of supply of medicines, it was not reasonable to adhere to three years' average. So extra supplies were made both promptly and willingly.

So far as patent medicines were concerned, **Mr. NARAYANA RAO** said that they were not generally supplied to dispensaries. This might perhaps have been the reason why certain patients had been advised to purchase particular medicines. But such cases were very few and far between.

Mr. G. MALLANNA brought to notice that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons were charging Rs. 5 for each quinine injection. He had known of an instance in which a doctor gave the injection and the condition of the patient got so much the worse for it. He suggested that some of the medical officers needed a warning to be more careful in the discharge of their work.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO said that specific cases, if any, should be brought to notice since no action could be taken on such vague statements.

Mr. SAHEB PASHA SAB said that in many places complaints about poor people not getting adequate treatment in the dispensaries were heard and that the department should see not only that adequate supplies were made, but also that the rich and poor were treated alike.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that whatever quantities of medicines were really required, were actually being supplied. The stocks of medicines in all hospitals were checked from time to time and if it was found that in any case there were more than the required quantities, they were withdrawn and supplied to other institutions where they were needed.

Mr. DODDE GOWDA enquired whether it was true that medicines prepared locally were not as effective as foreign medicines.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that it was a very erroneous impression and that all the medicines prepared locally were as effective as foreign preparations.

No. 123.—Abolition of levy of fees in Hospitals.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevanlratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajnagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Saheb M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality); and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. G. MALLANNA said that only very poor people were going to hospitals for treatment since those who could afford to pay generally went to private practitioners. He represented that the system of levying fees for treatment, while not bringing any appreciable income to the Government was causing a great amount of hardship and inconvenience to the poor patients. For these reasons, he represented that the levy of fees in the hospitals be abolished.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was not always true that those who could afford to pay went to private practitioners.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasaktha B. K. Narayana Rao) in explaining the position, said that a fee of one anna was being levied from out-patients only in the Victoria and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospitals. The object of the levy had been explained in the Government Order itself, sanctioning the levy In the Victoria Hospital, on an average there used to be 1,000 out-patients per day and in the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, about 800 per day. Even three to four senior medical men could not attend to all of them within three or four hours. Even if they attempted it, it would not be possible for them to examine every patient in detail and give him effective treatment. The time of the highly paid medical men and specialists was being merely wasted because they had to attend to the patients who were coming to the hospitals with even trivial ailments. It was just to prevent that that the order levying fees was passed. There were about 8 other dispensaries in Mysore City and 10 in Bangalore City. For treatment for small ailments, people could as well go to those dispensaries and get the required treatment free. But if they preferred to get treatment at the hands of highly paid medical men, they would have to pay the prescribed fee. Provision had also been made in the order to the effect that if out of the poor people going to the dispensaries for treatment, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the institution considered that any one required to be treated by specialists in the major hospitals, and if a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was produced to the effect that the patient was poor, such a patient would be exempted from paying the fees. Government were aware that even that arrangement might cause some amount of inconvenience to poor people if it was to be enforced in all the hospitals. For example, blind people and pregnant women would be put to great hardship if that rule was enforced. So Government thought that this system might be tried as an experiment only in the two major hospitals (except in the Ear, Nose and Throat Department) for a period of three months and that a report on its working submitted at the end of that period. From the report so received, it was evident that the system had reduced congestion in the bigger hospitals to a considerable extent and that doctors were able to devote better attention to the patients who went there for treatment. There was no sort of complaint against the system to the

speaker's knowledge. At the same time, the receipts from this source were also appreciable. The hospitals collected on an average between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 every month. Taking these things into consideration, the Medical Officers in charge of these two institutions recommended that the levy of fees was a very desirable step and should be made permanent not only in the case of these two bigger hospitals, but also in all the main hospitals in the two cities.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that as a result of the introduction of fees, the out-patient wards in the Victoria Hospital were always empty because many poor patients could not go to the hospital for treatment. On an average, there would not be more than 10 to 15 patients in the female ward. He knew of cases where poor people who went to the hospital were not treated because they did not pay, but the patients were unable to go back unless some relief was given and so they stayed on in the verandahs even after the doctors had left. All the same, complaints were not lodged against this system of levying fees because, at that time, people were told that it was only an experimental measure. Now that this had become a permanent feature, many people were being put to trouble and there were loud complaints everywhere. After all, specialists in the Victoria Hospital had not enough work, and even on occasions when there was a rush of patients, the doctors were freely utilising the services of medical students in attending to the patients. For these reasons, he was not in favour of the levy.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO said that one anna could not be considered to be too much. Formerly in all the hospitals a fee of annas four was being levied from every patient. That had been abolished. The system of levying a fee of one anna was introduced not with a view to augmenting the resources of Government, but with a view to reducing needless congestion in the major hospitals so that the doctors there who were specialists might devote better attention to patients in need of expert treatment. Such treatment and the resulting speedy relief would be possible only if the number of patients was not too large.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that people suffering from minor ailments ought to go to one or other of the several dispensaries and to the major hospitals only for treatment for complicated cases. But what was happening at present was that patients with even minor ailments rushed to the Victoria Hospital and even those who had merely sore-eyes preferred to be treated at the Minto Hospital. Consequently there was heavy rush in the major hospitals and to that extent, really complicated cases could not receive the required amount of attention. It was to remedy such a state of affairs that the new system had been thought of. Nobody should think that fees had been levied with the object of making money.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA brought to notice that even in the ordinary dispensaries there was rush and medicines also were sometimes wanting. Such being the case, if more patients were diverted to these dispensaries from the major hospitals, the position of the former would become still worse. Thus, in the interests of the proper working of the dispensaries themselves, abolition of the fee in question would be desirable.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that if the suggestion was given effect to, the rush of patients in the Victoria Hospital would be so heavy that no satisfactory treatment would be available to anybody.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that people were under the impression that better treatment was available in the bigger hospitals and there was no reason why they should be prevented from going there, and receiving free treatment.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA enquired whether payment of any fee would be insisted upon even in the case of treatment for injuries due to accidents.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that in emergent cases and injuries due to accidents, treatment was always free. And as regards other cases, he said that

members might wait for some time and bring up the question for consideration again if necessary.

No. 129.—Increasing the number of Lady Health Visitors.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA (Women's Interest).

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA represented that Bangalore City was extending by leaps and bounds and one Lady Health Officer could not afford to give advice to all the ladies living in the different parts of the City and seeking such advice. Municipal Councillors were hearing complaints from people of various localities that the Lady Health Visitor had not visited those localities for weeks together. It was therefore necessary to increase the number of Lady Health Visitors to at least three to afford advice to the ladies and children who could not secure the necessary advise. The member then stated that the Lady Health Visitor was also in charge of the Municipal Maternity Home, but that Home would be in nobody's charge whenever the Lady Health Visitor was out on visits. This was an additional reason why the number of Lady Health Visitors should be increased.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA said that this was a matter for consideration by the Bangalore City Municipality. The mover of the representation was a member of the Municipal Council and could as well bring up this question before it. In matters relating to public health, the Bangalore City Municipality had never grudged the necessary expenditure.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA said that the object of the representation was that Government should appoint more Lady Health Visitors for Bangalore City. So far as the Bangalore City Municipality was concerned, he represented that they had many commitments already on hand, for meeting which they could not find sufficient funds. Such being the case, the municipality could not afford to add to its commitments. Besides, Government were deriving a large revenue within the limits of the City Municipality and as such they ought to provide two more Lady Health Visitors to the City.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG said that all that patients wanted was relief and it was no concern of theirs whether that relief was provided at the cost of the Government or of the Municipality. What Srimathi Kalyanamma wanted was to suggest that Bangalore City needed the services of some more lady medical officers. It was all the same whether she brought up this subject before the Municipality or before the Assembly so long as the need for more lady medical officers was not open to doubt. It had come to the speaker's notice that the Health Visitor was more particular about calling on well-to-do and influential people and barely thought of the poorer patients. Many *purdah* ladies were unable to derive the benefit of her advice at all. There was no doubt whatever that a few more Lady Health Visitors should be appointed and asked to devote special attention to the poorer folk.

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO supported the representation. He added that, as in Mysore, a number of Health Centres should be started in Bangalore City and Lady Health Visitors posted in charge of them. If that was done, he was sure that people would derive ample help.

The SECOND MEMBER (**Mr. K. V. Anantaraman**) observed that Government were convinced that facilities in the direction contemplated by the mover were necessary in Bangalore City. The House would be glad to learn that the Red Cross Society had appointed a sub-committee for suggesting ways and means of providing such facilities including child welfare centres in the City. Government were awaiting the report of that committee and would be prepared to render any special help which might be required for implementing the recommendations of the committee.

No. 133.—Sale of Court-fee stamp papers direct from the Treasury as well.

Mr. A. MIDDLETON (Special Interests).

Mr. A. MIDDLETON said that at present stamp papers of less than Rs. 50 in value were not being sold in treasuries and people were finding some difficulty

in getting papers whenever they wanted. This had resulted in delay in transactions and also annoyance to the public who often could not find the vendors when required and by the latter not keeping sufficient stocks of paper of higher denominations. Even receipt stamps would not be available with the vendors at times. For these reasons, he represented that stamp papers of all denominations might be arranged to be sold at the treasuries also.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the question whether this could be done in the malnad would be examined.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH said that even in the maidan parts, members of the public were finding it difficult to get stamp papers. Some stamp vendors were in the habit of saying that papers were not being supplied, but if they were paid one or two annas extra, they would readily sell the papers.

No. 142.—Conveyance Allowance to all Bench Magistrates.

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that Bench Magistrates' Courts had been established in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the members were invested with powers of Second Class Magistrates. At present no member of the Bench, except the Chairman and the lady members, was entitled to conveyance allowance during the term of his office. It was necessary that conveyance allowance should be granted to all bench magistrates.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA, in supporting the representation, said that sometimes the magistrates worked from 12 noon to 6 p. m. They did very good work though in an honorary capacity. Even for their lunch and conveyance they were expected to pay from their own pockets. This, he said, was unfair. He urged that all the bench magistrates should be treated on an equal footing with the chairman.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH said that it was high time that all benches of magistrates were abolished.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA observed that the question under consideration did not relate to the abolition of Bench Magistrates' Courts Government had established certain courts and these were working satisfactorily, and the representation was that all the members of the Bench should be given some allowances. And so far as that was concerned, his own opinion was that in cases where a magistrate was a resident of the place, no allowance need be paid. But in cases in which a magistrate had to come from a distance, it stood to reason that he was given some allowance, at least one rupee per day to cover his actual out-of-pocket expenses.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU promised that Government would examine the question.

No. 149.—Grant of daily allowance to local members who attend the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, the University Committee and other bodies.

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that at present, members coming from mofussil places and attending meetings of the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council, the University Committee and other local bodies were alone entitled to travelling and daily allowances. Formerly, however, members residing at the district headquarters also were given daily allowance. This, he thought, was the right thing and the discontinuance of such a procedure was not reasonable. Even local members were incurring some expenditure on account of conveyance, etc., and for this reason, he prayed that the original practice of allowing daily allowance to members of public bodies at district headquarters, be revived.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that the suggestion would be noted.

No. 185.—Construction of a bridge across the river Bhadra near Holehonnur.

Mr. BASAPPA and all the other members of the Shimoga District.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA represented that the construction of a bridge across the river Bhadra near Holehonnur had not yet been

commenced though the question of constructing it at Government cost had been mooted many a time in the District meetings, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The place would be something like an island during the rainy season in which people could not go from one side of the river to the other. An ordinary bridge at a cost of about Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 would be of immense help to the people.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. N. Sarabhoja) replied that a bridge would cost about Rs. 2 lakhs according to plans and estimates already prepared, and Government were considering ways and means of financing such a costly work. Meanwhile, the Superintending Engineer had been asked to prepare a cheaper estimate. When that was received, the question would be considered once again.

No. 195.—Opening of a new channel for diverting the water of the waste-weir halla of Madalur Tank for feeding certain series of tanks in the Sira Taluk.

Messrs. S. SORAPPA and MARALE GOWDA (Sira Taluk); **S. M. SHEIK MOHADIN** (Sira Municipality); and **CHOWDRI ABDUL RAZAK** *bin* **CHOWDRI HAYATH SAB** (Minorities).

Mr. S. SORAPPA represented that if the water from the waste-weir halla of Madalur Tank in Sira Taluk which was now going to waste was diverted to Nadur Tank by opening a channel of about 3½ miles in length, the water so diverted would fill a series of tanks, *viz.*, Kamaganahalli, Hemladore, Bommasandra, Changavara, Hommaganahalli and Ikkenur tanks and then join the old course. All the above tanks would thereby receive a sufficient and assured supply of water. The raiyats under these tanks were prepared to contribute a small portion of the probable cost of the above work. For these reasons he prayed that Government be pleased to take up the channel work.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. N. Sarabhoja) said that so far as could be judged from the topo sheets, the proposal did not seem to be feasible.

No. 196.—Restoration of tanks in the Nanjangud Sub-Division, breached by the floods in October 1937.

Messrs. T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T-Narasipur Taluk); **SIDDAVEERAPPA, GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajanagar Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **K. NANDI BASAPPA, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** and **M. SHAMANNA** (Mysore City Municipality) and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. G. MALLANNA said that the work of restoration of tanks breached during the floods of October 1937 in the Nanjangud Sub-Division had not been completed in some cases and in some other cases work had not yet been taken up, and prayed that the work might be taken up and completed immediately.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. N. Sarabhoja) observed that action would be expedited as far as possible, sanctioning additional grants if found necessary.

No. 215.—Supply of electric power to Kodigenahalli, Sravandanahalli and other villages in Madhugiri Taluk.

Mr. BHAKTHAR SAHIB (Madhugiri Taluk).

Mr. BHAKTHAR SAHIB represented that Government be pleased to supply electric power to Kodigenahalli, Sravandanahalli and other villages in the Madhugiri Taluk and thus create facilities to the raiyats of those villages to obtain water supply from wells for agricultural purposes by the use of power pumps. Unless this was done, there was a likelihood of cattle being starved to death for want of fodder. So far, in the current year, leaves of date trees were being cut and given as fodder for cattle. Even they were not available at the moment.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO said that Kodigenahalli was 8 miles from Viduraswatha and at Goribidnur there was a power station already. The power line had been taken up to Viduraswatha and it had reached a point within three miles from the Madhugiri border. Many people of the latter taluk had already executed *mutchalikas* undertaking to go in for pumps. He suggested

that a power line be taken to Kodigenahalli through Sravandanahalli, the former place being made the central distributing station and power supplied to Doddamalur. Government had long since promised to supply electric power to Madhugiri taluk, but so far that promise had not been fulfilled.

The CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (Mr. S. G. Forbes) said that the electrification of the villages mentioned depended upon the electrification of Koratagere, Madhugiri and Sira, for which estimates had been prepared and submitted to Government. It was only if those estimates were sanctioned that the representation under discussion could be considered. It was also necessary to remember that Government expected a return of 10 per cent on the capital cost in cases of this kind. The speaker had gone to the villages very recently and had discussions with the municipal councillors and members of the village panchayats and they had all promised the necessary guarantee. But guarantee had not yet been given in writing.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO said that the Chief Electrical Engineer was perhaps referring to a different scheme altogether, *viz.*, electrification of Madhugiri town. The line which he was suggesting was quite a separate one far away from Madhugiri town. The line which the speaker had in mind could start within three miles from Dodkurugod and 8 miles from Goribidnur, both of which already had power supplies.

Mr. S. G. FORBES said that the suggestion made by the member would be looked into.

No. 16.—Electrification of villages situated on either side of the Mysore-Bhadravathi power transmission line.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA (Krishnarajanagar Taluk).

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA stated that the power transmission line to Bhadravathi passed through many villages, but power from this line was being supplied only to a few towns and villages and not to all places in the vicinity of the transmission line, even though the people of those villages were prepared to give the required guarantee. He requested that all the villages desiring electric power be supplied power from this line.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) enquired which of the villages were anxious to take power.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA mentioned the names of Chankahalli, Tippur, Doranahalli, Lalnahalli, Christian Koppalu, etc., some of which, he said, were within a mile from the power line.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that the case of every village which might be recommended by the Deputy Commissioner for electrification would be examined without delay.

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA said that some cases were being rejected on the ground that the guarantee offered was inadequate. He therefore requested that the guarantee be reduced, in which case a large number of house-owners would take connections and Government would stand to get more revenue.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU observed that it was the idea of Government that as far as possible all the villages should be electrified unless this meant definite loss in any particular case.

Mr. K. S. KASTURI enquired when power would be supplied to Konanur village.

The CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (Mr. S. G. Forbes) said that if the villagers wrote to him or to the Assistant Superintendent for Rural Electrification, the necessary information would be furnished.

No. 126.—Opening of a Local Fund Dispensary at Kikkeri Village, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG (Krishnarajpet Taluk).

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG represented that the proposals for opening a local fund dispensary in Kikkeri Village, Krishnarajpet Taluk, be included in the programme of local fund dispensaries to be opened during the year 1939–40. He added that the Mysore District Board was not able to provide a dispensary at Kikkeri on account of the liabilities already undertaken by it, *e.g.*, a heavy payment towards the cost of maintenance of hospitals in Mysore

City. If the district board was relieved of this laibility in particular, perhaps it might be able to open a dispensary at Kikkeri. If, however, this relief was not granted, the Government, he requested, should be pleased to provide a dispensary at the place in question.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that this subject was already receiving consideration at the hands of Government, but that relief could be given, as prayed for, only if the district board agreed to levy a special cess.

No. 131.—Shifting of Toddy Shops situated within Mysore City to outside the city limits.

Mr. K. NANJAPPA (Mysore City Municipality).

Mr. K. NAJAPPA represented that Toddy Shop No. 1 in the Mysore City was situated close to the Railway Station and in a locality round which were the Modern Hotel, the Nanjaraj Bahadur Chattram, the Veterinary Dispensary and the Cauvery Rice Mill. It was also close to some dwelling houses. The people returning from this shop after taking a drink caused disturbance from 7 o'clock in the morning till midnight to passengers coming from the train, to respectable people lodging in the Modern Hotel and the Nanjaraj Bahadur Chattram and to the inmates of the houses close by. If this shop was shifted to a place outside the city, the present inconvenience caused to the general public would disappear. Similarly, arrangements might be made to shift all the toddy shops in the city to outside the municipal limits.

Mr. G. MALLANNA said that shop No. 1 particularly was a nuisance, situated as it was right in the midst of prominent buildings and any decent man would think twice before passing through that road after evenings. It was therefore necessary to shift the shop to a far off place outside the municipal limits.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) promised that the matter would be looked into.

No. 165.—Providing drinking water wells for the Adikarnatakas.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH (Depressed Classes).

Mr. M. HANUMANTHIAH thanked the Government for having allotted Rs. 3 lakhs for sinking drinking water wells for Adikarnatakas in the villages. Each well required on an average about Rs. 400, of which one half had to be contributed by the panchayats concerned. But, for want of funds, the panchayats could not contribute their share so that well-works were not taken up at all. Thus, the members of the Adikarnataka community were going without good drinking water. He prayed that Government be pleased to provide drinking wells for the Adikarnatakas, exclusively, meeting the entire cost of the wells in the first instance, the concerned village panchayats being permitted to pay their quota as soon as they could after the work was completed.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that in cases where village panchayats were unable to contribute a share of the cost, specially in the case of wells intended for the depressed classes, the entire cost would be borne by Government

No. 171.—Collection of mohatarfa taxes along with land revenue assessment of the villages.

Messrs. H. L. NANJUNDAPPA and G. KANCHAPPA (Chiknaikanhalli Taluk); **P. CHOWDIAH** (Chiknaikanhalli Municipality).

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA represented that very heavy arrears of mohatarfa taxes had accumulated in many village panchayats for several years past and improvements required in the villages could not be undertaken for want of funds. In some cases, the arrears had become time-barred with the result that the period of limitation had to be raised from three years to six. To overcome these difficulties, he prayed that Government be pleased to order the collection of mohatarfa taxes along with the land revenue assessment and make over the collections made against panchayat demands to the respective village panchayats with a view to enabling them to effect necessary improvements in the villages.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA explained that according to rules, mohatarfa taxes also should be collected along with the land revenue. But actually, during the first three *khists*, all that could be collected was being adjusted towards the land revenue demand and attempts at collecting the village panchayat dues taken up only in the last *khist*. That was why panchayat dues fell into heavy arrear. From this, it appeared as though the local officers were not paying proper attention to the collection of panchayat dues.

Mr. SONNAPPA said that at present people were finding it difficult to pay their land revenue. At such a time, it was too much to expect them to pay the panchayat taxes also. That was the very reason why the members were representing that the instalments for the payment of land revenue should be increased to six. If both were claimed together, the raiyats could not pay unless the instalments were increased.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA suggested that out of the amounts collected in the first few *khists*, all panchayat dues might be adjusted first and only the balance credited towards the demand under land revenue proper; and the amount so adjusted might be promptly made over to the village panchayats to enable necessary improvements in the villages being effected without delay.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG said that such a thing ought not to be done.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that this was not a practicable suggestion.

The House rose for lunch at 3 p.m., and assembled again at 3-30 p.m.

Before the business for the rest of the day was resumed, some of the members represented that many representations and questions still remained to be taken up as well as all the resolutions and that the session be therefore extended by two days.

The PRESIDENT accordingly announced that the Assembly would meet on Monday the 23rd and Tuesday the 24th October 1939.

No. 108.—Penalty for damage of sandal trees.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA (Hassan Taluk).

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA represented that when sandal trees in *hiduvali* lands were destroyed by persons other than *hiduvalidars* such as thieves and persons on inimical terms with *hiduvalidars* and anonymous petitions were received in that behalf, fines were inflicted upon the innocent owner or cultivator of the land, and thus they got into unnecessary trouble. He therefore prayed that such trouble be averted by not punishing such innocent persons or by imposing only nominal fines on them.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA stated that in many cases no cultivator would cut sandal trees in disregard of law. He therefore suggested that the rule must be altered to the effect that if there was sufficient evidence to show that a particular person had wilfully damaged sandal trees, such a person would be made responsible for the loss.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that under the existing Act, the land-owner's responsibility was restricted to the mere reporting of any cases for which he was not responsible. The Amildar would then go to the spot and hold an enquiry. If the land-owner could give proper evidence to show that he was not responsible for the damage, there was no fear of his being punished.

No. 109.—Starting of a Cycle Factory at Bhadravathi on the same lines as the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya.

Mr. A. CHINNAPPA (Bangalore Taluk).

Mr. A. N. RAMA RAO moved the representation. And in doing so he said that till then no Cycle Factory had been started in India. A company had been proposed and its prospectus advertised in the papers. He represented that in view of the large volume of business carried out by foreign companies supplying cycles in India and the large facilities available at Bhadravathi to manufacture cycles, a company might be started at Bhadravathi on the same lines as, for example, the Mysore Sugar Company at Mandya.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY wholeheartedly supported the representation.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA also supported the representation and said that if the industry was started, it would solve the unemployment problem to a very great extent.

The CHAIRMAN, MYSORE IRON and STEEL WORKS (Mr. M. Venkatanarayanappa) replied that certain conditions necessary for the undertaking of cycle manufacture were not present in India and that was why cycles were not being manufactured anywhere in India. He referred to the manufacture of steel tubing. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. had this scheme on their programme, but even they had to drop the idea for the present on account of the war. He, however, promised to make enquiries as to the machinery required for the purpose and see if it was possible to start a factory at Bhadravathi as suggested.

No. 111.—Establishment of a *Kambli* Weaving Mill in Belur or Nagamangala.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR and Mr. A. THAMMIAH (Minorities).

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that there were a large number of sheep-breeders in Nagamangala Taluk which had about two lakhs of sheep and yielded a lot of wool. But, all that wool was being sold to outside places for a low and inadequate price as the *kambli* weavers of Nagamangala taluk were not conversant with methods enabling them to manufacture *kamblies* cheap. The mover therefore prayed that a *Kambli* Weaving Mill be established either in Belur or in Nagamangala to develop the manufacture of *kamblies* in Nagamangala Taluk.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) replied that the department had collected statistics relating to the extent of production and manufacture of wool in the State. Those statistics showed that sufficient wool was not available in Belur or Nagamangala for starting a Weaving Mill. The department however carried on demonstrations in particular centres with the object of encouraging the weavers and improving the quality of the articles manufactured. Meanwhile it was understood that the Government of India required *kamblies* on a large scale on account of war. The Government of Mysore were carrying on correspondence with that Government as to the quantities required by them. On receipt of that information, the department would take steps to bring the weavers together and centralise the activity. Just at present, on account of war conditions, wool was fetching better prices than before, so that weavers need have no anxiety about their immediate future.

No. 113.—Grant of special concession for mat-making and basket-making.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB represented that with a view to encourage mat-weaving and basket-making as a home-industry, date-leaves from the trees on Government lands, that were unfit for tapping, might be allowed to be cut and removed by the licencees and the existing rules with regard to grant of licences might be amended suitably.

Messrs. SONNAPPA, TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN and A. N. CHANNAMARE GOWDA opposed the representation on the ground that if permission as requested was given, people would damage even tender trees and denude almost all the date groves.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar) replied that as regards the removal of leaves of Kirichal for the purpose of mat-weaving and basket-making, there was no restriction, but that it was not advisable to permit free cutting and removal of leaves from other yielding date trees.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB stated that leaves from only such of the trees as were unfit for tapping might be allowed to be cut.

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR replied that it was not always easy to define which trees were fit and which unfit.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government would consider how far the rules could be relaxed.

No. 115.—Opening a centre to train Banajara young men in dyeing and designing clothes.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK (Minorities).

Mr. JATHARE NAIK stated that it had been resolved in conferences held by the Banajara people to modernise the dress worn by their women, maintaining their colour and design as at present and that had been brought into force in some places. Such clothes were not however available adequately. He therefore prayed that a centre be started for the manufacture of such clothes and to train young men belonging to that community in dyeing and designing so that there may be adequate supply of clothes for use by people of the community.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) replied that whatever kind of cloth was required by women of the Banajara community could be manufactured by the department who would also give the necessary training for boys of the community. The department was already doing demonstration work in the Chitaldrug District and there was also a centre of the kind started at Chitaldrug. If the mover could send up some designs the weavers would be only too glad to adopt them.

No. 117.—Reduction of interest on all loans issued by the Mysore Sugar Company from 9 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. DEVAIYA and N. A. SINGLACHAR (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. J. DEVAIYA stated that the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., was charging interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the amounts lent to the raiyats for purchasing salt, manure and agricultural implements. That rate of interest was exorbitant in hard times. As the Sugar Company was in a very flourishing condition, he prayed that he rate of interest might be reduced from 9 to 6 per cent per annum.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH supported the representation. The Sugar Company was making large profits, and as such it stood to reason that they must extend due consideration to the poor raiyats and allow them also to participate in the profits. If the company was running at a loss, there might have been some justification in levying such a heavy rate of interest. After all it was the raiyats that were mostly responsible for the satisfactory working of the company. The more the company encouraged the raiyats by giving them manure, etc., at concessional rates, the better it would be for the company itself. It was also reasonable that the raiyats should derive some benefit in the shape of a reduction of the rate of interest by the increase of profits accruing to the company.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA supported the above views.

Mr. B. S. KASTURI however opposed the representation. Mandya which was a desert only a few years ago was now a paradise due entirely to the efforts made by the Government in various directions. The Sugar Company which had sunk large sums of money on the factory there was expected to distribute the profits thereof among its shareholders. And the factory was not wrong in charging 9 per cent interest on loans issued by it, and the raiyats who had the benefit of such loans ought not to demur to paying such interest, more especially as even co-operative societies were charging interest at 9 per cent.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMIAH GOWDA stated that to the extent the raiyats were able to improve their lands with good manures, the quality of the sugar-cane supplied by them would improve and the sugar company could derive larger profits. So, in the interests of the Sugar Company itself, it was desirable to give liberal help and encouragement to the cane-growers.

Mr. B. L. HUTCHAPPA supported the representation and said that there was no justification for the Sugar Company to levy very heavy rates as at present.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO stated that if chemical manures were not used, the crop could not be satisfactory. Even fertile lands would deteriorate due to want of nitrogenous matter in the soil. The use of salts was thus very necessary, but the cost of salts also was very high. In this view, the speaker pleaded for a reduction in the rate of interest. He then brought

to notice that the amount due to the raiyats on account of the cane supplied by them was paid by the company 2 or 3 months after the supply was made, but the company was in the habit of recovering interest till the date of payment. The raiyats were not responsible for the delay in settling the accounts and it stood to reason that interest was recovered only till the date of cane-supply.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH, in further supporting the representation, said that he was surprised that Mr. Kasthuri should have opposed the representation, and was of the opinion that 6 per cent would be a reasonable rate.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the question had been brought to the notice of Government more than once in the past. No doubt 9 per cent seemed a rather high rate at first sight, but when one considered the reasons as to why the rate was so fixed, one would be convinced that it was reasonable. Originally the rate was 10 per cent, but in 1936 it was reduced to 9 per cent. A still more favourable rate might have been prescribed, but for the fact that a small part of the advance could not be recovered. And bearing in mind the expenditure incurred by the company, on account of storage, distribution, etc., the rate of 9 per cent could not be said to be very high. However, Government had consulted the company as to whether any reduction in the rate of interest was possible, and the company had reported that it might be possible to reduce the rate to 7½ per cent, but that in that case, interest would have to be charged until the borrower supplied cane to the factory.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO stated that the raiyats were not shareholders, so that all the profits of the company went to persons other than the raiyats. So, as a matter of equity, some reduction of interest was called for.

Messrs. S. C. MALLIAH and J. DEVAIYA stated that even after taking into account storage and distribution charges, etc., it was unfare to charge interest at 9 per cent.

No. 119.—Reduction in the price of seeds and agricultural implements and their supply in due time.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA (Hassan Taluk).

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA represented that Government were trying to increase the prosperity of the people by providing facilities for the expansion of agriculture in the State Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer, the Director of Agriculture, had made certain observations in the July (1939) issue of *The Grama Seva Patrika* about the non-adoption by agriculturists of the suggestions offered to them by the department. Local officials of the department experienced much difficulty in discharging their work. The price of agricultural implements and seeds supplied by the department were very high. He therefore said that it would be very helpful if arrangements were made for the supply of implements and seeds at all places at the proper time and at the rates prevailing in the market.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA stated that the Government were making as large a profit as 10 per cent from the supply of both seeds and implements. The supply being exclusively to local raiyats, he thought that the Government ought not to think of making any profit.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA stated that as regards seeds, the Government were not charging anything more than the market rates. But, for ploughs of the Kolar pattern, they charged rather too much. Country-made ploughs of the same type were very much cheaper. But the trouble was that these were not available in sufficient numbers. If only they were available, all the raiyats would have gone in for them. The Government should not take advantage of that and charge unduly high prices. Besides, if the ploughs were made available at cheaper cost, a larger number of them could find a sale, the raiyats would be helped, the department could do better business, and the prosperity of the State would be greater than at present.

Mr. BALE GOWDA said that the raiyats had no grievance so far as seed supplies were concerned. In fact, they

would be prepared to pay even if the cost of seeds was slightly higher than at present. But as regards Kolar ploughs, he agreed that they ought not to cost so much as at present. Besides, if raiyats went in for these ploughs they would necessarily have to employ bullocks of better quality which many could not afford. Bearing this in mind, the department, he thought, ought to keep down the cost as far as possible.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH stated that the seed supplied by the Nagenahalli farm was of a very superior quality. The raiyats using such seeds could easily get one rupee more for every candy of ragi. If the raiyats went in for other seeds they would have to sow double the quantity. Considering these points, he thought that the prices now charged were anything but excessive.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* **THAMMIAH GOWDA** hoped that if ploughs could be got manufactured at Bhadravathi, the cost might be very much less. He requested that the Iron Works might usefully try the experiment.

Mr. CHINNOBIAH represented that for the H_1 90 and H_2 90 variety of cotton seeds supplied by the department, they were charging much more than market price, so that the poorer raiyats naturally preferred to go in for seeds in the open market. But unfortunately, in 75 per cent of cases, the local seed was adulterated and therefore unprofitable. The department ought to sell good seed at reasonable prices so that even the average raiyat could go in for it.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) thanked the members for having appreciated the little good work which the department was doing.

Regarding the price of seeds, the speaker said that the department had taken much trouble to improve the seeds, and if improved seeds also sold as cheap as bad seeds, everybody would go in for the better seed and use it for all kinds of purposes, so that those who might need them for raising crops of a better variety would be unable to get them. He put it to the members to consider whether anybody would be benefited by such a state of affairs. After all, the difference between the market rate and the rate charged by the department was not more than 10 per cent. Another reason for the high price was that the department could not supply seeds to all the raiyats living in all parts of the State from the Farm itself. So they gave reasonable quantities of seed to known agriculturists. But in order to send seed to them the department had to incur transport charges and certain other incidental expenses. These, the speaker thought, the raiyats ought not to grudge to pay.

Another point raised by the members was that sufficient quantities of seed were not available to all raiyats. If only the raiyats co-operated with the department and applied for seed well in advance of the sowing season, they could gauge the demand and stock sufficient quantities.

Regarding ploughs, they were being sold at Rs. 25 formerly, but the price had now been reduced to Rs. 15. This could certainly not be considered too much. While on this question he was glad to tell members that if intelligent carpenters were forthcoming, the Department of Industries and Commerce would teach them within two or three months how to manufacture the ploughs.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA suggested that the Bhadravathi Iron Works ought to be able to manufacture efficient ploughs and sell them at not more than Rs. 10 each.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that as already suggested, private carpenters might receive the necessary training at the hands of the Industries and Commerce Department and sell ploughs as cheap as possible.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA said that the Industries and Commerce Department was preparing ploughs out of black *jali* and selling at Rs. 9 or Rs. 10. But it was very rough and heavy. This was why he was suggesting that the Bhadravathi Iron Works might think of manufacturing light ploughs out of *nandi* wood and sell them at Rs. 10.

Mr. BALE GOWDA supported this suggestion and said that the Iron Works ought to be able to manufacture ploughs at very cheap cost.

The DIRECTOR of INDUSTRIES and COMMERCE (Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao) replied that they were already manufacturing ploughs at Closepet and selling them at a cost of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. Between 300 and 400 ploughs had been sold out. In Mandya Taluk there was a large demand for ploughs, and so at Mandya also Government had started another smithy centre. It was the idea of Government to start the industry in other places also.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER stated that the Industrial School at Channapatna was for some time making very good ploughs and selling at Rs. 8. But for want of encouragement from the department, it had given up making them.

Mr. M. S. RAMCHENDRA RAO replied that the department could not arrange for supply of ploughs through the Industrial School. It was their idea to give encouragement and training to private people—carpenters and smiths—if they wanted. That was the object with which the industry had been started at Closepet. The advantage of such an arrangement was that minor repairs also could be attended to in the villages themselves.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR said that at Bhadravathi particularly, there were a large number of Visvakarma residents, and that if they were trained to make and sell ploughs, they would be helped to earn their livelihood.

Mr. M. S. RAMCHENDRA RAO replied that those people might go over to Mandya and receive training so that when they went back and settled down in Bhadravathi, they could earn their own livelihood.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB observed that Bhadravathi Iron Works ought to be able to manufacture ploughs at cheap cost.

Mr. M. S. RAMCHENDRA RAO replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 121.—Medical aid in rural areas.

Mr. D. SIVASANKARAYYA (Chellakere Taluk).

Mr. D. SIVASANKARAYYA requested that medical help be provided for all the villages in Chitaldrug District, having a population of more than 2,000.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasaktha B. K. Narayana Rao) replied that there were 23 villages in the Chitaldrug District which had a population of more than 2,000. Dispensaries had been established in 13 of them; some taluks had more than one dispensary. It was true that the remaining 10 places had no dispensaries, but as against that figure there were 8 other places in the same district with a population of less than 2,000 but with a dispensary each.

For the starting of a dispensary at a particular place, the SENIOR SURGEON remarked, the population of that place ought not to be the only criterion. Population, no doubt, was one of the considerations. But in addition to that, there were other factors, such as the situation of the place, the distance from the nearest dispensary, local health conditions, means of communication, etc., that had to be taken into account before deciding whether a dispensary was to be started or not. Judged on that basis, it would be realized that if at all, there might be one or two rare cases in which real difficulty was felt for want of a dispensary.

No. 125.—Providing a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon or establishing a Women's Dispensary at Pavagada.

Mr. P. NAGARAJAIYA (Pavagada Taluk).

Mr. P. NAGARAJAIYA represented that a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon be posted or a Women's Dispensary established at Pavagada, as the place was far away from Tumkur.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasaktha B. K. Narayana Rao) replied that the request would be considered if it was found that much difficulty was being experienced by the public for want of either of the facilities in question.

No. 209.—Establishing a first class Radio Station in Bangalore City.

Messrs. A. N. RAMA RAO (Special Interests); and B. R. KAVETIRANGAPPA (Bangalore City Municipality).

Mr. A N. RAMA RAO stated that the State of Mysore had made rapid strides in the world of music, both vocal and instrumental. His Highness the Maharaja was a great lover and patron of music, and there were a large number of well-known musicians within the State. In such a State, and especially at the capital, there ought to be a short-wave radio station as a means of public entertainment and amenity. For this reason, he represented that a short-wave radio station be established at Bangalore. If there were any practical difficulties in the way of locating such a station at Bangalore, the member suggested as an alternative that a station be located at least at Mysore.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA supported the representation and added that by granting this request the Government would be creating scope for the reputation of local musicians to spread far and wide.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao) replied that Government had already come to a decision that a 5-Kilowatt Short-wave Station should be established at Mysore and a subsidiary station at Bangalore. The Government of India had already been addressed in the matter and the stations referred to might be established very soon.

No. 173.—Transfer of Motor Bus Permits from one person to another.

Najm-ut ujjar HAJI M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY, while moving the representation on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Sahib, stated that the rules under the Public Service Motor Vehicles Act might be amended so as to admit of the transfer of permits for running motor buses from one person to another as the existing rule caused inconvenience and loss to the permit-holder.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG opposed the representation and stated that whoever wanted a licence must apply for it and obtain it. Otherwise regular trafficking would go on, which was not desirable.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that licences were granted according to the merits of each case after taking into account the respectability of the applicant and various other factors. Bus licences were something like gun licence, not to be transferred from one person to another. If the restriction was removed, a person might secure a licence, run the bus for just a couple of months, and then transfer it to somebody else who might or might not have been granted the licence if he had himself applied for it. The person concerned in each case ought to make up his mind once for all and apply for a licence only if he was sure of plying the bus for the full period specified in the licence. Government were definitely against transfers and would also take action against persons who might effect transfers in contravention of rules.

No. 174.—Amendment of Rule 4 (a) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Najm-ut-ujjar HAJI M. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. S. RAMAPPA moved the representation on behalf of Haji Mahomed Mustapha Sahib and in doing so he represented that under the existing rule, permits were not issued to motor buses which were more than five years old from the date of its original registration. He therefore prayed that the Deputy Commissioner might be empowered to extend the above time limit and to allow such of the buses as were found fit to ply for hire even after the period of five years. He added that if buses were to be renewed once in every 5 years, irrespective of whether they had become effete or were fit for further use, the effect would be that foreign manufacturers would be helped as against the local permit-holders.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUF SAHIB supported the representation. Some buses might be maintained very well so that even after 5 years they might be in good order, while others might

become unfit for use within a year or two owing to rough use. So, it was not the period, so much as the condition of the vehicle, that was more important.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) stated that if a bus was badly used and was not in proper condition it might be condemned on inspection, even if the five-year period was not over. But if, on the other hand, a bus was kept in good condition, the period might be extended as a special case, even after five years.

The House rose for the day at 5 p.m. to meet again at 12 noon on Monday the 23rd October 1939.

SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, 23rd October 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Monday, 23rd October 1939, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk.* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Extra Railway Facilities between Mysore and Brindavan.

Mr. N. SONNAPPA brought to notice the very great inconvenience caused to the railway passengers who had gone on a visit to Brindavan at Krishnaraja Sagara on the 21st October 1939, by the return train not leaving the station till midnight, though the tickets had been issued by 8 P.M. Several visitors were detained at the place unexpectedly, had to eat in the local hotel, and sleep on the platform in biting cold, without bedding or covering, and return to Mysore only the next morning.

The GENERAL MANAGER, MYSORE STATE RAILWAY (Mr. Y. K. Ramachandra Rau) regretted the inconvenience caused to the passengers on the day in question and promised to enquire into the matter.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA complained that there was similar inconvenience caused to a large number of women and children during the previous year also.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY mentioned that over-crowding was very common in the trains running between Mysore and Krishnaraja Sagara and that it should be avoided by attaching a few more carriages to every train.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA also made a similar suggestion.

Mr. Y. K. RAMACHANDRA RAU replied that additional carriages were being attached whenever there was a rush.

The PRESIDENT agreed that during the Birthday and Dasara Seasons, trains must be running up and down once every half-an-hour, and that over-crowding also should be avoided as far as possible.

Mr. CHICKABACHA REDDY complained that there were several cases of pick-pocketing in trains, railway platforms and Exhibition Grounds, more particularly in the current season, and that better policing was required as a preventive measure.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the police would be instructed to improve matters as far as possible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Drinking Water Wells for Banajaras.

Q.—56. **Mr. JATHARE NAIK** (Minorities).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of Banajara *tandas* in the State;